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TARO (Colocasia esculenta L.) FLOUR AS SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL PURPOSE FLOUR IN THE PRODUCTION OF LUMPIA WRAPPER

A Research Study
Submitted to the Faculty of
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For Graduation



Taro (Colocasia esculenta L.) flour as substitute for all purpose flour in the 641.3 B18 2017 RS.-780

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ABSTRACT

BALBAR, ELEONOR C., ESTRADA, DARLENE JAZMIN L., and NOVICIO, LEONIZZA F; Taro (Colocasia esculenta L.) flour as substitute for all-purpose flour in the production of lumpia wrapper. Research Study. (General Science Curriculum) Science High School, College of Education, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. May 2017. Adviser: Mr. Patrick Glenn C. Ilano

This research study "Taro (Colocasia esculenta L.) Flour As Substitute for All-purpose Flour in the Production of Lumpia Wrapper" was conducted in Bancod, Indang, Cavite primarily to evaluate acceptability of lumpia wrapper made from different proportions of taro flour and all-purpose flour. Specifically, it aimed to determine the sensory properties of lumpia wrapper made from taro flour in terms of color, flavor, texture and strength, the best treatment of lumpia wrapper made from taro flour, consumers' level of acceptability, and the production cost of the produced lumpia wrapper.

There were five treatments, four of which were: Treatment 1 (75% all-purpose flour and 25% taro flour), Treatment 2 (50% all-purpose flour and 50% taro flour), Treatment 3 (25% all-purpose flour and 75% taro flour), and Treatment 4 (100% taro flour). A control treatment, Treatment 0 (100% all-purpose flour) was used as the basis for comparison.

The samples of lumpia wrapper were presented to 12 faculty members of Department of Home Economics Vocational and Technical Education (DHEVTE) for the sensory evaluation and level of acceptability. The result of the level of acceptability determined Treatment 2 to be the best treatment in making lumpia wrapper.

Treatment 2 was used for the consumers' acceptability which was evaluated by 50 respondents. The cost of production revealed that the produced lumpia wrapper that contains taro flour costs higher than the commercial lumpia wrapper.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	V
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	X
LIST OF APPENDICES	xi
LIST OF PLATES	xii
INTRODUCTION	1
Statement of the problem	3
Objectives of the study	3
Importance of the study	3
Scope and Limitations of the study	4
Operational Definition of Terms	4
Time and Place	4
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.	6
METHODOLOGY	15
Materials	15
Equipment	15
Research Design	16
Gathering of Materials and Equipment	16

Preparation of Taro Flour	17
Preparation of Eggs.	17
Procedure in making the Wrapper	17
Evaluation of Product	17
Cost of Production.	18
Statistical Analysis	19
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	20
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	27
REFERENCES	30
APPENDIX	31
PLATES	37

LIST OF TABLES

Table Number	er	Page
1	Weighted mean scores of the flavor of different treatments of lumpia wrapper as rated by a panel of experts	20
2	Weighted mean scores of the color of different treatments of lumpia wrapper as rated by a panel of experts	21
3	Weighted mean scores of the texture of different treatments of lumpia wrapper as rated by a panel of experts	22
4	Weighted mean scores of the strength of different treatments of lumpia wrapper as rated by a panel of experts	23
5	Weighted mean scores of the level of acceptability of different treatments lumpia wrapper as rated by a panel of experts	of 24
6	Percentage of the Consumer's acceptability of the lumpia wrapper product 50 percent taro flour and 50 percent all purpose-flour	ed from 24
7	Cost of production of Treatment 0 and Treatment 2	25
8	Friedman's Analysis of Variance on Flavor	34
9	Friedman's Analysis of Variance on Color	34
10	Friedman's Analysis of Variance on Texture	34
11	Friedman's Analysis of Variance on Strength	35
12	Friedman's Analysis of Variance on Level of Acceptability	35

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure Number		Page	
1	Experimental Layout	16	

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix Nu	mber	Page
1	Sensory Evaluation Score Sheet.	32
2	Score Card.	34
3	Friedman's Analysis of Variance	35

LIST OF PLATES

Plate Numbe	a.	Page
1	Mashed and Dried Taro	38
2	Treatment 1 (Mixture)	38
3	Treatment 2 (Mixture)	39
4	Treatment 3 (Mixture)	39
5	Treatment 4 (Mixture).	40
6	Treatment 1 (crepe)	40
7	Treatment 2 (crepe)	41
8	Treatment 3 (crepe)	41
9	Treatment 4 (crepe)	42
10	Treatment 0 (control)	42
11	Boiling and Mashing the Taro	43
12	Producing the Lumpia Wrapper	44
13	Sensory Evaluation by the Faculty of DHEVTE	44
14	Sensory Evaluation by the Faculty of DHEVTE (2)	45
15	Sensory Evaluation by the Faculty of DHEVTE (3)	45

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INTRODUCTION

Gabi or Taro is an araceae perennial tubers herb, often cultivated as an annual crop. It originated in China, India, Malaysia and other tropical regions. It is a starch-rich, globular fleshy taproot of aroid family plants. *Colocasia esculenta* is thought to be native to Southern India and Southeast Asia, but is widely naturalized. It is a perennial, tropical plant primarily grown as a root vegetable for its edible starchy corm.

It is a food staple in African, Oceanic and South Indian cultures and is believed to have been one of the earliest cultivated plants. *Gabi* is a root crop of importance to hundreds of millions of people in tropical to sub-tropical and temperate regions of the world.

Taro is rich in energy or carbohydrates, low in fiber and is a fair source of oils and fats. When compared with other roots, it has the highest source of phosphorus, magnesium and zinc.